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merce and Finance, Colonial Government, The City Problem, and Manufacturing. Each subject is treated from the beginning of American history and brought to date. It is not always apparent that the principal subjects of any two chapters bear some relation to each other. The material ought to be more closely woven. The basic idea of the book is excellent and as more or less of a pioneer in the field it deserves full commendation.

Maps are conspicuous by their absence. The few modern maps are all very poorly drawn and lack in information that seems essential to an industrial history. The photographs are good and numerous but not closely associated with the text. The 491 pages constitute too large a text-book. In its present form it will probably be best adapted for a book of reference or supplementary reader.

EUGENE VAN CLEEF.

The Immigration Problem. A Study of American Immigration Conditions and Needs. By Jeremiah W. Jenks and W. Jett Lauck. 3d edition, revised and enlarged. xxiii and 551 pp. Index. Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York, 1913. \$1.75. 8 x 5½.

Upon the printing of the first edition, this work came into its own as the standard commentary upon the unwieldy library of the reports of the Immigration Commission. The present edition has been wholly revised, largely rewritten, and contains the results of the final coordination of tables given by the Commission. It will serve as a guide and compendium for those who wish to study the problem of immigration as set forth in the reports of the Commission; and to the student of the sociology of modern folk movement it will prove invaluable.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

Game Protection and Propagation in America. A handbook of practical information for officials and others interested in the cause of conservation of wild life. By Henry Chase. v and 238 pp. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, 1913. \$1.25. 7½ x 5½.

A thorough treatment of this most important topic including the propagation of game fish and the pollution of fishing waters. The author does not think that more legislation is necessary but he favors greater strictness in the enforcement of the game laws, shorter open seasons, and large tracts reserved, as to game, with no open season. The fact that game protective associations are being formed all over the country he regards as an encouraging sign of the growing interest in the conservation of wild life.

Dry Land Farming. By Thomas Shaw. xxx and 460 pp. Ills., index. The Pioneer Co., St. Paul, Minn., 1911. \$2. 8 x 5½.

The dry land area of the United States and Canada includes approximately not less than 500,000,000 acres. Nearly all of this land is unusually rich in the elements necessary for plant growth. These millions of acres may be put under cultivation with the certainty of reaping an abundant harvest, provided water is supplied by irrigation and dry farming is carried on in the correct manner. Methods employed in humid farming regions will not succeed in these dry regions, and it is the aim of the author to make this book a guide to success in the new science of dry farming.

Among the many subjects which Mr. Shaw considers, are the following: history of dry farming; soils; rainfall; soil moisture; plant growth; plowing; planting; cultivation; harvesting; crops, trees and fruits that may be grown successfully; rotation of crops; water supply for irrigation, and in fact, all topics having a bearing on the dry farming industry. The book is written in a clear, concise manner, and should be of value to all those interested in this subject.

WILBUR GREELEY BURROUGHS.

The Vanishing Race. The Last Great Indian Council . . . and the Indians' Story of the Custer Fight. By Dr. J. K. Dixon. xviii and 222 pp. Ills. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York, 1913. \$3.50. 10 x 7.

This handsome volume, "the concept of Rodman Wanamaker," forms a fitting setting for the attractive photogravures of Indian chiefs and scenes